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Identical letters dated 2 December 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report for 2 December 2002 on the activities of the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 2 December 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Daily report on the activities of the UNMOVIC and IAEA inspection teams in Iraq

Daily activity report for Monday, 2 December 2002

I

An IAEA team consisting of six inspectors and led by Mr. Jacques Baute set out from its base at the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.30 a.m. At 8.55 a.m. the team arrived in the area where the following enterprises are located:

(a) Awali distillery;

(b) Dhahabiyah distillery;

(c) Sabah grain mill;

(d) Abraj distillery.

These plants are in Diyala Governorate near the town of Khalis, and they belong to the private sector. The activities of the inspection team at these sites are described hereunder.

1. The team made a tour of inspection of all the Awali company's facilities and matched the buildings against the drawings in its possession. It carried out a radiometric survey inside the facilities at the site using portable devices so as to detect any nuclear activity, nuclear materials or undeclared radiation sources.

2. The team made a tour of inspection in order to familiarize itself with the buildings at the Dhahabiyah enterprise and asked about the spirit production process, water treatment and purification methods and methods of liquid waste treatment.

3. The team conducted a visual examination of the Sabah grain mill from the main entry and ascertained that there was no equipment at the site.

4. The team inspected the Abraj enterprise. The person in charge of the site gave a detailed description of its operation at the request of the team leader, and the team scrutinized the tags that had been placed on the fermenters. The team completed its inspection at 10.30 a.m., and it arrived at its base at the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 10.50 a.m.

II

An UNMOVIC team comprising 15 inspectors and led by Mr. William Jolley set out from its base at the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.30 a.m. At 8.45 a.m. it arrived at the premises of the Karamah enterprise, which belongs to the Military Industrial Commission (MIC) and is located in Baghdad city. The enterprise specializes in the fabrication of liquid-fuel rockets (the Sumoud missile, with a

range of less than 150 kilometres). Immediately on arrival, it set about the tasks described hereunder.

1. The team leader met with the representative of the National Monitoring Directorate (NMD) at the site. He asked him numerous questions about activities at the site and was provided with answers.

2. The team leader inquired as to the whereabouts of certain pieces of equipment, including parts of the monitoring system that had been in operation at the site up to the time of the United States and British aggression against Iraq of 16 to 20 December 1998. He was told that most of the cameras had been destroyed in that aggression and that some of the parts of the monitoring system that had not been destroyed had been taken to the NMD for safekeeping and were still there. He was also informed that some equipment from the site had been taken to other locations belonging to the same enterprise, that detailed information on the items of equipment in question had been given in the semi-annual declarations submitted to UNMOVIC and IAEA on 1 October 2002 at the Vienna meetings and that more information would be given in the updated declarations to be submitted on 8 December 2002.

3. The team leader asked about missile tests and the locations where they had taken place, and his questions were answered.

4. The team inspected all the buildings at the site.

5. The team examined the computers at the site.

6. The team leader asked to be allowed to copy 17 pages giving an outline of the establishment and evolution of the enterprise and other papers concerning work at the site.

The team completed its task at the site at 2.55 p.m. and reached its base at the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 3.15 p.m.

III

Members of the communications team at the Baghdad Ongoing Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Centre (BOMVIC) proceeded to the city of Mosul accompanied by NMD escorts in order to select the premises for the UNMOVIC Mosul field office.

IV

Other members of the BOMVIC communications team visited the MIC's Amin plant in Amiriyah, in the Fallujah area, which is subject to monitoring by cameras. The group examined the control room and the communications tower, and the monitoring system was activated and tested.

V
Remarks

1. Until the departure of the inspectors from Iraq on 15 December 1998, the Karamah enterprise was, by order of the United States, subject to ongoing monitoring by periodic visits of inspectors to the site and the use of monitoring devices such as cameras. During the aggression by the United States and the United

Kingdom from 16 to 20 December 1998 the enterprise was heavily bombed and the monitoring system there was destroyed.

2. The Awali and Abraj enterprises were subject to the ongoing monitoring regime for the biological field, and teams from the former Special Commission continued to visit them until the inspectors' departure from Iraq on 15 December 1998. The visits by an IAEA inspection team to the sites of these two enterprises and to other enterprises producing spirits are the first of their kind; they have never before been visited by IAEA teams.